

PAN-AMERICANS TIRED.

Secretary Blaine Declares the Southern Tour of Observation at an End.

PASSAGE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL BY THE SENATE.

Washington Falls to Get the Columbus State Amendment Through—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The consideration of the world's fair bill was begun in the Senate Monday, immediately after the morning hour, which had been devoted to general business.

The question was upon the report of the Senate committee on commerce and navigation, which was called up by Gen. Hawley, who had been deputed by the Illinois Senators to represent the Chicago interest.

The bill was read in full by the clerk. It differs from the House bill in these particulars: A new section known as No. 8 is inserted as follows:

"The President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a special review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations invitations to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review."

The President is further directed and empowered to make arrangements for the unveiling of a statue of Christopher Columbus at Washington with appropriate ceremonies and a civic and military parade under his general direction, after the naval review and not less than three days before the opening of the exposition, and to invite the attendance thereof of foreign representatives.

The only other change is in the phrasing of the section relating to the guarantee fund, in which is inserted these words: "That the said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has a capital, bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock, which will secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000."

"I wish to ask the Senate," said Senator Hawley, "to first consider the amendment regarding the guarantee fund."

"The chair hears no objection to this," said the Vice-President, "and it is therefore adopted."

The amendment provided by section 8 was then read.

"I want to ask Senator Hawley if a statute is to be erected at government expense?"

"That was discussed," replied Mr. Hawley, "but we did not wish to provide for it in the bill. The question is pending relating to this statute that will probably pass."

"But," said Senator Hale, "might not this statute obligate the government to erect this statue whether the bill you refer to passes or not?"

"It seems to be assumed in some quarters," said Senator Vest, "that because the House has passed this bill the Senate ought to pass it. Against this assumption I most positively protest. I have no doubt that this bill will pass the Senate by an overwhelming majority, but I can help it if I do not propose that it shall pass without discussion by me. I do not wish to disturb the tranquility of the Senate or the city."

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CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The Great Eight Hour Agitation Assuming Immense Proportions in Chicago.

WORKINGMEN UNITED WITH THAT OBJECT IN VIEW.

Talk with President Gompers of the American Federation—News Relating to Industrial Troubles.

CHICAGO, April 23.—"The eight hour day is the idea now being considered by the labor world," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor this morning.

"The history of social and economic movements of the world there has not been one which received at once and complete the same sympathy and support that has been accorded to the eight hour movement."

He has covered Europe, and on May 1 the working population of this country are devoted solely to this idea.

"We think we can do one thing at a time better than a multiplicity of things. To the end of obtaining the eight-hour work day we are concentrating all our energies, all our ability, and all our intelligence."

"We want the eight-hour day for several reasons. We want it because it will improve the condition of those employed and afford employment to thousands now idle, and because it will give us time to think. While we are accomplishing this we can consider what improvements it will be best to effect."

"We are doing it with the least possible injurious results to business or commerce. We do not want to stop the wheels of industry. We want to help them work more smoothly. We want to remove instead of increase friction."

"So we proceed by degrees. We have singled out the eight-hour day as the first thing to be attained. Then we have selected only one trade for which at first this improvement must be secured. We have chosen the carpenters as the first craft for which to win this benefit. When the carpenters shall have won we shall demand it for the miners and masons."

Then other trades will be taken up and pushed forward. In this way the trades union of the laborer, the integrated, unsystematic, day-to-day system to the eight-hour day shall have been accomplished with the least effect on the country's business."

"There is no doubt of the success of the movement. In the American Federation of Labor, to which by common consent the eight-hour movement is granted, there are 430,000 members. In the movement besides these there are more than enough to bring the force to 1,000,000 men."

"The movement for the eight-hour day is on a different basis from its status in 1886. Then we had an army of enthusiastic raw recruits. Now we have a force of cool, trained veterans. The movement of 1886 was chaotic, disintegrated, unsystematic. To-day it is methodical, organized, prepared."

"We have made great advances since 1886. The best of these is that we have educated the educated. Intelligent men no longer believe that the adoption of the eight-hour day means social and economic revolution. The unskilled laborer has not been forgotten. Every reduction of the hours of labor, every advance of wages secured by the skilled laborer redounds to the benefit of the unskilled class just as much as that of those for whom the advantages are ostensibly obtained."

"We will secure the eight-hour day for the workmen of the world—not if it is to be a summer—but if it takes the rest of our lives."

WILL PARADE MAY 1.

Trade and Labor Assemblies Decide to Make a Demonstration.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Joint committees of the Trade and Labor Assembly and the Central Labor Union at a meeting last night prepared the following address to the workmen of Chicago:

"May 1, 1890, has been set apart by the American Federation of Labor as the date when the general demand by organized labor shall be made for an eight-hour work day. The Trade and Labor Assembly and the Central Labor Union of Chicago, desirous of keeping pace with the workers elsewhere, have decided to hold a motor parade and demonstration on May 1 in favor of the eight-hour movement. Workingmen of Chicago, do your duty and make this an international affair, and a grand success. The workers of Europe are fully alive on this most important question, and May 1, 1890, is to be celebrated by labor parades in England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, Holland, and Spain, so let us be up and doing and let the lag behind our brothers across the sea."

"We earnestly appeal to every workman in Chicago and vicinity, whether he is a member of any labor organization or not, to join with us on May 1 to make this the grandest labor demonstration ever witnessed in Chicago."

"Every one in sympathy with the efforts of the trades unions to reduce the hours of labor, to afford the millions now in enforced idleness an opportunity to find employment, to diminish poverty, and to improve the condition of the people, is cordially invited to participate in the parade. Notice of arrangements will be made public through the press of the city."

It is announced that the gas-fitters have decided to go out Monday. Their demands are for an eight-hour day and an increase of pay from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a day.

PORK-PACKERS STILL OUT.

They Hold a Meeting and New Members Taken Into the Assembly.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—Employees at J. P. Squire & Co.'s pork-packing establishment at East Cambridge, who went out on strike Saturday, held a meeting in Institute hall Sunday afternoon and took in a large number of new members. It is claimed that all the strikers are now members of the assembly.

It was voted that the men should draw their pay at 2 o'clock Monday. A vote was also passed instructing the executive committee to send cable dispatches to France, England and other lands requesting pork-handlers not to handle Squire's goods until the pending trouble is settled.

The firm assures every one protection who desires work. It is still true that many of the men do not actually know the cause of the strike. The fact is that hundreds went out through intimidation, sympathy, or fear.

A \$50,000 outfit will be furnished on 30 days' time to the first representative agent that applies for it, with a guarantee of \$100,000 profit in four weeks or no pay. Exclusive control of your country given. Something new and with great possibilities. We prove our responsibility. Address at once, with stamp, A. B. JAMES & Co., Boston, Wis.

COUCH DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.

The Organizer of the Oklahoma Movement Expires—Adams in Jail.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' SAVING BANK.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 21, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$281,072 13

Overdrafts.....119 57

Current expenses and taxes paid.....1,929 95

Furniture and fixtures.....700 00

Due from National Bank.....100 00

Cash.....25,111 98

Total.....\$289,203 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....\$30,000 00

Surplus.....1,000 00

Undivided Earnings.....8,661 51

Deposits.....337,925 18

Total.....\$429,586 74

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

COURT OF ROCK.

I, W. J. Jeffries, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. JEFFRIES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of April, 1890.

CHARLES L. FIFIELD, Notary Public for Wisconsin.

Correct—HENRY PALMER, FENNER KIMBALL, Directors.

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Manufactured in a safe, and a good stock constantly on hand. Special will, price prompt attention.

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I keep in stock a number of fine

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AND

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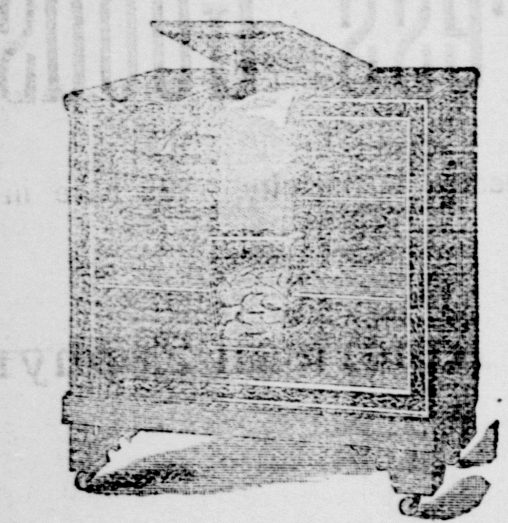


Surveyor to the Masses.  
**KNEFF & ALLEN.**  
**TAILORS**  
AND  
**Haberdashers!**

**SIMPLE REASONS.**  
We carry the assortment.  
We make the prices right.  
We sell only what can be guaranteed.  
And we will fit you correctly.

DO NOT MISTAKE THE PLACE  
EAST END OF THE BRIDGE

**TIMELY TALK.**



Timely Talk is a book that tells you how to keep your body in the best of health. It is a book that every man and woman should have. It is a book that tells you how to keep your body in the best of health. It is a book that every man and woman should have. It is a book that tells you how to keep your body in the best of health. It is a book that every man and woman should have.

**Hanchett & Sheldon**  
Dealers at wholesale and retail, have on hand the largest and

**BEST SELECTED STOCK & HARDWARE.**  
IRON, WAGON STOCK, NAILS

**Builder's Hardware, Stoves, Etc.**

To be found in Southern Wisconsin, and will make prices on same that will defy competition. Among their specialties this season may be found the celebrated

**ALASKA :: REFRIGERATOR,**  
The only Dry Air Refrigerator Made.

**Pennsylvania and Splendid**  
**LAWN MOWERS.**

**New Process and Reliable Gasoline Stoves.**  
Best in the world. Barb wire at Flat Prices.

Don't fail to examine our stock before buying.  
**BEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF COAL AND WOOD COOK**  
Stoves and Ranges in the Market.

Remember First-Class Tin Shop with experienced Workmen.

**SIMON ::**  
**:: HAS BOUGHT THE STOCK**

OF  
**BOOTS & SHOES**

formerly owned by M. Samuels at 50c on the dollar. Stock will remain at old stand for a few days to be sold at almost half price.

Come at once.  
**SIMON,**  
The Live Merchant.

Corner of Myers House and 103 W. Milwaukee St.

**C. W. HODSON'S**  
**MERCHANT MILLS!**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The first mill in Southern Wisconsin to adopt the roller system, and its brands of flour are unsurpassed by any in the north-west.

**VIENNA**  
HAS NO EQUAL AND THE  
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**WHITE LOAF, BADGER**  
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**THE GAZETTE.**  
JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
A PROCLAMATION  
BY THE GOVERNOR.

In conformity with law, I, William D. Hoard, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do designate

Wednesday, April 24th Next, as Arbor Day, and recommend that all public schools and colleges of the state observe the same by suitable exercises, "having for their object the imparting of knowledge of horticulture, in the department known as arboriculture, and the adornment of schools and public grounds."

It is my duty to call attention to the fact that the State of Wisconsin is now in the midst of a great struggle, and that the people are called upon to make a sacrifice of their property for the benefit of the State.

By the Governor:  
ERNEST G. TITUS, Secretary of State.

**THE STRIKE IN CHICAGO.**  
The carpenters are on the strike in Chicago for eight hours system of labor. The strike is now in its eighth day, and the city is in a state of chaos.

The carpenters' strike in this city was instituted on the 8th inst. They have been out for twelve working days, and estimate their number at 600. They have lost during this time about \$240,000 in wages, or nearly a quarter of a million.

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in the great war against the shameful evils resulting from the saloon. The spirit of fairness is shown in the call when it says, "We urge friends everywhere to take steps immediately to see that every section of the country is fully represented. Let this be both a national conference and a national mass-meeting for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. Every person opposed to the saloon will present himself at the congress who will be welcomed as a member." Had this been done years ago, instead of throwing the question of temperance into politics, the results would be far different.

The Gazette has been trying to think of some plan by which the friendship of those two prominent democrats, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Davis, can be placed on a sound footing. The democratic party is between wind and water this year, and it cannot afford to have on its hands such an exhibition of personal animosity as is being held up before the country by these two eminent party leaders. Probably a suggestion or two will have the effect to settle this unseemly quarrel. It appears that Mr. Davis, in the Sun, said that Mr. Cleveland's obituary was becoming alarming, that he was daily growing heavier, that the fatty folds of his neck hung his collar in such a way as to attract the attention of the ill-behaved, and that if he continued this increase of fat he would not be a presidential candidate in '92, for the reason that he would not be here to make the race. Anything said throwing a doubt on Mr. Cleveland's longevity or questioning his ability to make the race in '92, hurts his feelings, and his temper, which is not the sweetest ever seen, goes away with him, and in an evil hour he called his brother democrat a scoundrel. Mr. Davis is a rollicking good old soul under some circumstances, but once in a while he dips his pen in gall and goes for his enemies, and in this case he went for Cleveland with a double supply of gall on his pen. The kind of beatitudes which have passed between these two great men (avoiding) will never blossom into warm friendship, and as the whole matter is so simply in regard to the amount of fat Mr. Cleveland carries about him, suppose he challenge Mr. Davis to a practical test of veracity. The editor of the Sun is no light weight himself, weighing some 210 pounds, and they can either have a waiting match or the national democratic committee can have Mr. Cleveland weighed, and if he tip the beam at 300 then Mr. Davis will have to be justified in making the statement he did about the obesity of the democratic candidates, and Mr. Cleveland will then be obliged to beg pardon of Mr. Davis for calling him a scoundrel. But if the obesity is not proved by a practical test, then Mr. Davis must shake hands with Mr. Cleveland, forgive all, and pledge to support him in '92. There must be harmony in the democratic party, and there seems to be no other way out of the trouble than by proving whether Mr. Cleveland weighs 300 or only 225 as he claims is his weight.

Not a single representative republican newspaper in the country, so far as we have seen—and we see nearly all of them—has said a word in favor of the imposition of a duty on hides. The ways and means committee in framing its tariff bill made several blunders, but the most absurd and unnecessary of them all is that which takes hides out of the free list, where they were placed eighteen years ago by the republican party, and puts them on the dutiable schedules. Some important changes will be made in the measures before it leaves the house.

Of course no representative paper agreed with the committee. The republican press can't be seduced by the millionaire cattle king; and when the committee heard from the press and the people it trembled like the ancient king who saw the hand-writing on the wall, and made haste to undo what had done to please the barons. The republican press is sound on all national and economic questions.

Some of the rarest men of the day—detestable, and among them are Gladstone, Parnell, John Ruskin, the poet Whitman, Thomas Hardy, the novelist George W. Childs, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Lyman Abbott and Heber Newton. But how little do smokers care for the detestation these great men have for the cigar. Over 70,000,000 Key West cigars will be imported into the United States this year, and the entire country will smoke something like five billion.

Mr. Blaine is going to Bar Harbor in June. That is right. He has done enough hard work the past winter to entitle him to a whole summer's vacation. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his statesmanship, his diplomacy, and his wisdom in the management of the Pan-American congress. No other man on this continent could have secured through that congress what was won by Mr. Blaine's influence.

General Fairchild shows his ability to prophesy by saying, "If the Bennett law becomes an issue in the next campaign in Wisconsin we will carry the state for the law by 15,000 majority. Our people are united on that point. If the democratic party makes the fatal error of siding against the law it will be broken up and beaten out of sight. Governor Hoard's re-nomination is assured, and so is his re-election."

There are some blessings mingled with the ill of the present year. It is said that three different Uncle Tom's Cabin companies went to Yankton, from Sioux City, and have not been heard from since. The Missouri river, which is deep and treacherous this spring swallowed them up. The public will always have a warm feeling for the Missouri.

It will be regretted that Mr. Henry Waterson, while on a lecturing tour in the northwest, lost \$1,900 at poker at Minneapolis. If that is the way Mr. Waterson intends to spend his money, he will badly cripple the democratic campaign of 1892.

How long, O April, how long!—Chicago Tribune.

Why, thirty days, of course.

Pear's soap is the purest and best soap made.

**FROM THE FOUR CORNERS.**

BARNEY MOSKOW was found dead in the Rulien House barn at Merrill, Wis. SAMUEL ELLISON fatally stabbed Patrick McLaughlin in a quarrel in a Minneapolis saloon.

HAMMOND, Ky., was almost wiped out by fire Sunday night. The loss is placed at \$150,000.

HENRY HEIZE, who lived near Eau Claire, Wis., poisoned himself Sunday. He had quarreled with his wife.

DEBATING COUNTY CLERK YEAGLE, of Hillsdale, Mich., on examination, was held over by the circuit court. Mrs. SARAH DEWEY, widow of the late Judge Charles Dewey, died Monday morning at Indianapolis, aged 86 years.

On her passage from Philadelphia to Plymouth the British steamer Falshaw lost her boats, owing to unusually heavy weather.

REPORTS from South Dakota are to the effect that the newly sown grain is in need of rain, although no damage can result for ten days to come.

LOUIS D. STARR, keeper of the Franklin County Jail at Benton, Ill., was arrested on a charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Smith, a pauper.

HOWARD PRATT, an inmate of the Hillsdale, Mich., poor house, and a former prominent resident of Jonesville, committed suicide by shooting himself.

One visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 24,375,000 and 17,855,000 bushels. During the week wheat decreased 1,635,390 bushels, while corn fell off 2,670,275 bushels.

At the opening session Monday at the Chicago Presbytery, the Rev. D. Wallace, of Chicago, was chosen moderator. Encouraging reports were made by standing committees.

Mrs. OLIVE E. FRIEND, Mrs. Emily Howard, George Halstead, and Orrin A. Halstead, held at New York for conspiracy to defraud the estate of a woman, have been discharged on their own recognizance.

The Rev. J. H. Ryan, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church at Lowell, N. Y., has been suspended for monetary irregularities, striking a woman with a prayer-book, and using language unbecoming a priest.

PNEUMONIA has caused the death of two prominent citizens of Cincinnati—John Church, of 1515 John Church company (music and musical instruments), and George W. McAlpin, head of a wholesale dry goods house.

PASTOR J. F. LOBA, of the First Presbyterian church, Kalamazoo, Mich., has received a call to the pastorate of the Methodist church at Hamilton, N. Y., and has been promptly knocked down.

Lancaster Sentenced to Be Hanged. NASHVILLE, April 22.—At Pulaski, Tenn., last night, a man was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Zachariah Dixon, was sentenced by Judge Patterson to be hanged Friday, June 6. An appeal to the Supreme court will be taken.

THE MARKETS.  
Chicago.  
CHICAGO, April 22.—GRAINS.—Active. WHEAT—Opened lower and great activity was manifested. The market broke badly and closing 1/2c below that of Saturday. No. 2 regular May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 hard May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 soft May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 white May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 yellow May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 red May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 black May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 green May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 blue May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 purple May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 brown May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 pink May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 gray May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 olive May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 tan May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 black May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 green May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 blue May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 purple May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 brown May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 pink May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 gray May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 olive May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 tan May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; No. 2 black May 87 1/2c, closing 87 1/2c; 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